

# PEACE NEWS

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A PACIFIST COMMENTARY Edited by "Observer"

## Complacency About the Post-War Paradise

IN the days when the war was, in the main, going all against the United Nations I used to comment on the lapses into complacency over the slightest more favourable turn in any local theatre of war. It seems to me no less necessary to warn against complacency now, when the totally different "over-all" military picture makes it less remarkable.

Even in regard to the purely military situation there is no ground for complacency. Members of Parliament, generally among the worst offenders but generally also among the first to switch over to an attitude of alarmed attack on the poor old Government, are adopting the latter role over the loss of the Aegean island of Leros. The Government, say the political correspondents, will have to answer many questions about it.

### Defective System

CAPTAIN Liddell Hart writes in the Daily Mail, Nov. 22:

"The fall of Leros has been a shock to the complacency which was so prevalent. The stroke has awakened people's critical sense, but it is questionable whether the criticism is biting the mark. There is a tendency to find the causes of our misadventure in the bad judgment of individuals rather than in the defect of the system that produces such faulty judgment."

What is the defective system? Liddell Hart does not seem to make clear what he is referring to. But I think we have a clue in the comment of The Times Military Correspondent (Nov. 18) that "we gambled upon Italian resistance to the Germans in Rhodes, and that, unfortunately, was of the slightest." In other words, our "system" is to batter the enemy until "he" (actually Marshal Badoglio in this case) surrenders unconditionally, on the assumption that that ipso facto gives us everything, and in particular that thenceforward all those against whom we have been fighting will suddenly and automatically be found to be fighting their former allies for us.

### Speedy Conclusion?

BUT because the Allied armies do, at least, appear to be moving forward rather than backward, the situation in Italy does not trouble our parliamentary strategists. Yet there can surely be no ground for satisfaction with that theatre from the point of view of "bringing the war in Europe to its speediest conclusion," which is the Moscow-made slogan by which most of the complacency is justified.

Even in Russia (as Liddell Hart points out),

"The Red Army has achieved further gains north and north-west of Kiev, but on the other flank of this Russian bulge the German Army has delivered a heavy counter-stroke such as most people were too lightly assuming as out of the question—since they were counting on the enemy's impending collapse" (Daily Mail, Nov. 22).

### "Peace" Complacency

I WOULD not suggest, however, that confidence in an ultimate Allied military victory is not more justified today than ever. What is, in my view,

## HARKING BACK

THE figures for the Peace News Fund this week make me look wistfully back to the days when I could count on £50 a week. (Actually, the fortnight's total given below is £6 less than has been received, but it corrects a bookkeeping error which put the last figure too high.)

No doubt those days have gone for good. But what about harking back to them—just this once at least—for the sake of attaining the immediate goal of £5,000?

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### THE EDITOR

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less justified than it ever was is the amazing complacency everywhere about the aftermath of victory. Even when people are least certain about the sort of world they imagine will follow victory they are astonishingly cocksure that it will be a world worth all the blood and tears and toil and sweat—including the intensification of them promised so glibly by Mr. Churchill.

It may, of course, be no more than an expression of the conviction that it will jolly well have to be such a world. But that is no sort of guarantee that it will be. In fact, I see no sign at all—let alone any guarantee—that the post-war world will be anything but a breeding-ground for further wars. If anyone sees anything that could be called evidence that something better will follow victory, I should like to know what it is.

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"I would wish well to Mr. Hilditch in his candidature and would call fellow-Churchmen to a serious consideration of his arguments," writes the well-known Scottish Churchman, the Rev.

GEORGE F. MACLEOD

in a message to Henry Hilditch, who is standing as a Christian Socialist in the impending by-election in Kirkcaldy Burghs. Dr. MacLeod goes on to declare that the

## Victory Policy is Creating a New Versailles

THE more one studies modern war the more obvious is its close relationship to economic issues" (writes Dr. MacLeod). "Everyone is persuaded that 'big changes must come', but most folks live in the hope that they won't come too soon.

"Let us have absolute, complete, and crushing victory," they say, and then we will get down to the 'big changes.' But will we be in a position to do so then?

"We must see that we do not make the mistake of the Versailles Treaty," they say. Yet to sleep on all the issues TILL there is complete and crushing victory is precisely to create the conditions for a new Versailles Treaty.

"If vital Democracy does not make its voice heard now, we are much

nearer than folk suppose to finding that the big changes will occur—one way or another—without its voice being raised at all. It may not be for all Churchmen to vote for Mr. Hilditch, but it is for all Churchmen either to vote for him or know the Christian answer to the case he makes.

"Of course, as a Churchman, you may say the Church has to do with spiritual things and should not concern itself in politics. I hope the Churchfolk of Kirkcaldy will not fall to that temptation. For that is precisely what Hitler said and what the German Church in the main accepted in the years before the war.

"Democracy itself is the child of the Christian faith. If the child is to survive into the twentieth century, it

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## SEEDS OF DECAY IN THE EMPIRE

by

Reginald Reynolds

rubber began to exceed the demand it turned out that what the world was really crying for was not rubber after all; it was dividends from native labour. So the rubber production had to be cut down to secure the price and keep the shares on the boil.

Meanwhile, however, the slothful natives of the Dutch East Indies had learnt the game themselves, and continued to dump rubber on a world which just didn't want it, for some years after the white planters, by an international agreement, had limited the production. What was to be done? Britain put pressure on Holland, and the Dutch Government, a few years before the war, took measures to stop the natives of its far flung empire from producing rubber so rapidly. The wheel had gone full circle, and it now appeared that the white man just had to keep a firm hold on the native to prevent him from developing his resources too quickly. . . .

### Caught Both Ways

I refer once more to Miss Oakes, who gives me the last act of the farce. In the months before Singapore fell official imperialism had changed once more its tune. America was now needing more rubber—any amount of it. Official policy demanded, very modestly, an increase in the international quota. Not unrestricted production—God forbid that the world should perish from a surfeit of all the things it needed!—but just an increase. The New Dealers of Washington, who had ordered the growing cotton to be ploughed into the fields and paid farmers not to rear pigs realized that prosperity depends upon a shortage. But they also knew that war demanded unlimited supplies, so they split the difference.

And what was the attitude of the Malaya planters? Miss Oakes found them very angry. With their guns pointing irrevocably to the sea and their back-sides exposed to the advancing Japanese (mere Asiatics, whom nothing could persuade them to take seriously) they grouched at the excess-profits tax. What good would it do them to grow more rubber, for all the fact that the market was expanding? It would just be so much

tax to pay the Government. Not them! They sat tight on the old quota.

### The Final Panic

"Whom the Gods wish to destroy they first drive mad," and the insanity of these empire-builders cannot be described. The very cupidity which built our Empire became the greatest danger to its stability when the test came; and it is the virtue of "White Man's Folly" that it shows clearly the operation of this paradox. In Hong-kong the author found "an oil company of world-wide reputation" selling oil to bootleggers, who sold it to the Japanese. And they knew what they were doing—and continued to do it, right up to the time of Pearl Harbour.

When the real show-down came the Dutch alone, according to this author, took measures to protect the native population. For the most part the white colonists just scuttled—a somewhat shortsighted policy for people who had any thought or hope of returning. No conqueror can have the affection of a conquered people, but in that last insane panic the white rulers of Asia lost their only title—the respect of the weak for the strong, of timid and undisciplined minds for cool heads and stout hearts.

### Seeds of Decay

When Marx said that capitalism contained within itself the seeds of its own decay, he had in mind principally the economic chaos and international war to which the system was heading, and the organized labour movement which grew from the capitalist social conditions, yet must inevitably conflict with those conditions and seek to change them. . . .

But there is another sense, known to sociologists for generations, in which a bad system ultimately destroys itself; and that is through its effect upon the individual, because of the corruption of human values and the inevitable decline of every ruling class as its vigour is undermined by the mere exercise of power. Like the Pharaohs and the Moguls and the decadent emperors of the Roman world, they find that nature's revenge on the parasite is paralysis.

Perhaps, after all, the meek really will inherit the Earth, because the rest of us will be eliminated. In the story of the modern Nineveh it will be Jonah who swallows the whale.



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## Good Enough?

"I AM wondering," said Bernard Shaw lately to Mr. Hannen Swaffer, "whether man has a political capacity to deal with the vast problems that will be raised. The animal that he is is not good enough. I suggest that Nature will produce something better than Man, that it will evolve another animal of a higher type which will wipe out the human race as we wipe out tigers and cobras, except to keep some of them as pets."

We need not take the speculation literally. No higher type of animal is required to wipe out the human race. It seems quite capable of doing that to itself. But, even so, we must postulate the existence of some survivors. And it would be interesting to speculate what their political morality would be.

But the value of Bernard Shaw's vision is that it suggests the magnitude of the change in the human animal that is now required of him: the fundamental nature of the challenge to which he has so dismally failed to respond. It is very desirable that pacifists should be fully aware of this: otherwise, they are tempted to believe that they have responded to the challenge, and that the change has been accomplished in them.

As usual in this world, their particular circumstances conspire to aid the process of self-deception. In the body politic of Britain pacifists are allowed a place. To apply Shaw's grim witticism, they are "kept as pets." When British pacifists talk of persecution, it is difficult to be patient. When, as not infrequently happens, they combine talk of persecution with an admiration for Soviet Russia, the right reaction is to laugh outright. They do not keep pacifists as pets in Russia: they exterminate them as vermin.

The pacifist should remember both these things: that he is a pet in Britain, and vermin in Russia. That will help to give him a proper sense of his own importance. It is not the whole story. But only when he has digested these two facts does the real story begin. For then he has two things in perspective. He is aware, first, that the world as it is has no use for him, as a pacifist; and, second, that a conviction of his own validity is not to be had for a song.

If he falls back on conscience, he has to ask himself: How would my conscience fare if it were faced with three months in the Scrubs or Holloway but with extermination? Of course, he does not know. There is no way of overcoming this inherent disability of a pacifist in a country which, like Britain, has kept conscience as a pet. He cannot know what would happen to his conscience if the penalty for keeping it were extermination. And so long as he remembers that, if the penalty for having a conscience was death, his particular specimen of it might never have developed, he will be reasonably proof against excessive self-esteem.

But where conscience is a permitted growth, consciousness demands that something valid shall be done with it. It is not a privilege to be defended, but an opportunity to be taken. In other words, the problem for the pacifist is the problem of significant activity. It is easy for those who obscurely feel that they are faced with this problem to rush away from it into a feverish pursuit of activity for its own sake. Yet, strange though it sounds, complete frustration is better than that. The acceptance of complete frustration may be the necessary prelude to activity that is significant indeed.

Evade it as we may, there is always the point at which it has to be realized that pacifism has more the nature of a religious than a political faith. Unfortunately, words are deceptive. Religion is always interpreted as familiar religion, politics as familiar politics. For the new thing, which combines the element of reality in both, there is no name. Pacifism itself is only a temporary and ambiguous name for it, as Socialism is another. It is a radically new social morality. In Shaw's terms, "the human animal is not good enough" to deal with his problems. Pacifism is concerned with the creation of a human animal that is.

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## "Let's TALK About Planning"

by ALAN STANILAND

"Let's talk about planning" is the sub-title of a recent pamphlet. It might have been "Let's plan what we shall do." How much more fitting I find it as it is! What is all this talk about planning?

WAR forbids the activities of social reform and leaves us only the possibility of thinking about them. There is sometimes virtue in a pause for thought, but to think without doing is an art that requires immense and rather unnatural self-discipline. A five years' pause is too long for any of us. It is not surprising if in that time our castles in the air become rather toppling structures.

What, it seems to me, is in danger of being forgotten is that good work is not done only with the guidance of completed blue-prints. On the contrary, the best work is done without them.

Even our peace-time phrasing was different. "Here is a problem. How shall we tackle it?" After a preliminary survey we got to work: our most valuable knowledge was gained from the way the problem responded to our first efforts.

In short, we experimented, which is just what we cannot do in war time. So we make plans!

## PLANNING—AND EXPERIMENTING

Can one imagine any scientist planning his work for five years ahead in detail before he has made a single experiment, or even explored the facilities of his laboratory? No. He would rely upon the discipline of his scientific training to shape his work; on that, and on a clear conception of what he is seeking to achieve.

It is to the absence of these, rather than to the lack of formulated plans, that I should attribute the degradation of peace time reform into mere muddling and opportunism.

I do not mean, of course, that there is never a case for "a plan," still less that there is never a time for thinking ahead—the two things are not necessarily the same. It is the growing assumption that it is always the right thing to make a plan that worries me, and the lack of realization how much this is simply the natural outcome of our unnatural divorce of action from thought.

## CASE FOR PLANNING

What makes a case for a plan? Most obvious, I should say, is knowledge of the material at our disposal and under our control. That condition is fantastically unsatisfied by our deep ignorance of the post-war situation.

But more fundamental, and even less realized, is that a plan must be for a workable unit. And the first factor in workability is the co-operative capacity of human beings. I do not doubt that our planners, admirable persons all, have the interests of people at heart. It is the sense of people that they seem so notably to lack.

There is a point at which, as the field of action expands, men's minds, instead of being invigorated by the difficulties of their working material, lose grasp and become abstract and conservative. They are tied to their rules and their formulations, because it is only through them that they can keep their sense of contact with reality—or, more precisely, that they can feel reality is being kept in contact with them.

The practical outer limit of planning is determined by the point to which the planning mind—or the planned person—can remain capable of being responsive to the unexpected while keeping a sense of faith with the whole.

## LIMIT EXCEEDED

It is my point that we have gone beyond that practical limit already. The unexpected has ceased to promise any delight; it is only a threat to security. Our demands for planning are not workaday responses to a job in hand, but unknowing recognitions that the practical world is already too complex for our comprehension. We seek to impose a form on a chaos of lowering formlessness.

Russia, I suppose, has been the arch-exponent of planning.

But Russia's plans were made by those who had a clear job to do. However grand they appeared in conception and execution, they were very simple in intention. They were plans to make the most of what was indubitably under Russia's control: they were plans, moreover, to do almost the least that had to be done if the Socialist Republic was to survive. They prepared for the incalculable—war—but they prepared by making an instrument, not a plan.

The war-time plans of our progressive planners are plans to achieve perfection with less control of the situation than we have ever had before.

Recognize them as Utopias and I have nothing much against them, though as an art form I prefer the old literary fantasy. Utopias are excellent carrots for donkeys if they can be trusted not to break their hearts when they don't get them. But pledge your sense of reality to them and you will never get it back.

## IN THE BOX

The type of all large-scale plans is the plan for a world State. Nations used to have elbow room; they were not so powerful as to make their wars intolerable. Now they are stronger and physically nearer. We should like to put them all in one box and forget them. We almost forget that we should be inside the box.

Do we really doubt that Great Britain and America—if they want to—can become one communal State? Our plans do not really tackle that job, they only express the hope that it may happen, because, if it does not happen, it seems that we cannot build the land of heart's desire where we really want to build it, which is much nearer home.

And so the falsity of the great plan makes false all our truer hopes. Nevertheless our true hopes are the foundations on which we must build, and when we can realize that they are less than British, we shall know that they are also greater.

## SUBTLE LINKS

The links that make a new community are subtler than the boundary that merely surrounds its parts. A great community needs sound internal units and the national units are already too big for soundness. When there are corporate minds that are neither British nor American there can be a great community that is both.

The impulse of the planners is precisely an evasion of that truth. They are boundary draughtsmen. If, they seem to feel, all the layers of the onion (education, housing, social service, and the rest) can be made the same size as the outer skin, then a nation can aspire to growth.

Nothing is further from the truth. Like the puffed-up bullfrog, it can only burst.

## COMMENTARY

## Back To Old Rivalry

THE most definite, the most official and reliable promises are of the creation of new—or the resurrection of old—political problems (an "independent" Austria in the heart of Europe, for example) rather than the lessening of such problems by the limitation of sovereign rights. And the most determined and real preparations for the post-war period are the jockeyings for good positions from which to wage a resumed fight for markets and monopolies of such things as air and sea lines. These manoeuvres are particularly evident in the USA, but in London on Nov. 15 we had Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, Minister of Production, telling the Anglo-Brazilian Society:

"It will be Britain's task after the war to display efficiency and ingenuity to provide Brazil with a great range of new products now being developed and which we shall shortly—I repeat, shortly—be able to export to the rest of the world. New British products evolved in the stress of war will find a market in Brazil" (Daily Express, Nov. 16).

## Appeal To Peoples

THERE are persistent reports that Stalin, Roosevelt, and Churchill may meet sooner than was originally expected. In the light of suggestions that (contrary to the optimistic assumptions about the Moscow conference) they have yet to produce a definite agreement for the opening of a "second front", that would not be surprising. But the new suggestion—for the earlier meeting—is associated in at least one case with the possibility of a political, rather than a military stroke. The Washington Correspondent of the Daily Telegraph reported (Nov. 18):

"If President Roosevelt, Mr. Churchill and M. Stalin meet, as they are expected to do, earlier than was thought likely at the time of the Moscow Conference, a joint declaration directed to Germany demanding her surrender is considered here to be a probable move, in addition to important military decisions."

"Such a move would be in line with the principle behind President Woodrow Wilson's 14 points for peace, set out in January, 1918, which constituted an appeal to the German people over the heads of the German Government. Already there has been some discussion on whether an appeal to the German people would constitute a modification or an elaboration of the unconditional surrender formula."

It is something that such an idea should be talked of at all. But the appeal would have to be not only a modification of "unconditional surrender" but would have to be very effectively dissociated from the unhappy memory of the Fourteen Points "trick", as Germans will inevitably think of it.

## Mosley

IT is not often that I feel like going to the defence of Mr. Herbert Morrison, but the facts so far revealed about Sir Oswald Mosley leave me with the notion that this is the

## WORDS OF PEACE—48

## England's Future

EVERYTHING seems to me to point in one direction. The episode which we call Industrialism has definitely closed, and with it our position as one of the great Powers of Europe. In the course of the next hundred years we shall go back to the England before the Industrial Revolution. We shall be a self-supporting country with a stable population of perhaps 20 millions, for there will be improvements in agriculture. It will consist mainly of farmers, shopkeepers, and professional families. The two classes which will have disappeared will be the rich, who can never recover from the present war, and the trade unions, who have not much survival value. I do not think the change need be regretted. We shall be a happier and healthier people than we are now, and there need be very little poverty or unemployment. Spain, Holland and Sweden have gone through the same change of fortune, and while Spain is the mother of great nations, Holland and Sweden are normally two of the happiest and most civilized nations in Europe.

It is indeed strange to reflect how almost all the benefits conferred on humanity have been the work of small nations. Palestine, Greece, mediaeval Italy, Elizabethan England, eighteenth century Germany—none of the great empires can compare with them. If England in the 21st century can produce another Shakespeare, Milton or Newton, we need not regret that we shall no longer police the seven seas.

DEAN INGE writing on "The Future of England" in Fortnightly Review.

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proper course for anyone whose outlook is not warped by that muddled thinking so prevalent in war-time. Final judgment cannot be made until we hear Mr. Morrison's full explanation. But in the meantime there are certain facts we can get straight.

Although a lot of excitement is being fomented by recalling Mosley's past, it is generally overlooked that—as the Daily Mirror said last Friday—Regulation 18B "is un-English and it is unjust . . . it follows with sinister fidelity the model of the Gestapo." (Again, although it is unusual for me to do so, I feel bound to say "hats off" to the D. Mirror and the Evening Standard for reminding their readers of this fact.)

## Tradition of Tolerance

SOME of the sentiments voiced about Mosley are shocking expressions of the spirit we condemn so loudly when we see it at work abroad.

A couple of years ago Mr. Churchill said that "man-hunting" was "odious" to the British people. If that is no longer true, it won't need Oswald Mosley to turn us into fascists. (Even the Gestapo once released the German pacifist Ossietzky so that he could die in a sanatorium—under police supervision.) And if we can deliberately allow an untried man to die in prison—as some would apparently be willing to do—we are not so far from the mentality that leads to the beating-up of Jews.

Mr. G. L. Reakes, MP, said on Sunday: "Presumably Mr. Morrison wants to explain away why Sir Oswald Mosley should not die in prison. . . . Many better men than Mosley have died in prison." It is a poor look-out for post-war politics if the tradition of tolerance is to be swamped by this kind of thing.

Those who have been so agitated over Mosley's release would do well to ask themselves whether the real danger of fascism in Britain comes from a discredited Blackshirt leader, or whether it does not lie in the war-time economic changes that are leading us swiftly, but almost unnoticed, into the corporate State. It would be quite in the British tradition to find we had turned Fascist without the Shirts—by accident, as it were.

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(by Alfred Hy. Haffenden)

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## LETTERS to the EDITOR

Owing to the large number of claims on our severely limited space, correspondents are urged to keep their letters very brief and preferably under 250 words.

## UNITE!

WHILE it would be unduly pessimistic to overlook the fact that the strains and stresses of war have produced some cleavages in the ranks of militarists, I am afraid a devastating and, perhaps, an increasing inability to co-operate with others who are opposed to this war is proving a fatal source of weakness to the anti-war movement.

Pacifist groups and individuals keep on separating and drawing apart because they do not agree with somebody on this or that issue. In an age when politicians have more power and less principle than ever before and are not to be moved by appeals to reason, humanity, or justice but only by the clear expression of the will of a formidably large section of public opinion such "isolationism" is both futile and fatal.

If we are to get anywhere, instead of drawing apart into smaller and smaller groups of more and more like-minded people, we must show ourselves ready, on the one issue of ending the war as soon as possible by a negotiated peace, to display our willingness to co-operate, with good sense, loyalty, and energy, with anyone who desires a rational and just ending to the war. Such an alliance need involve no sacrifice whatever of principle, and we can be perfectly frank from the start and make it plain that, by reason of profound differences on questions political, moral, ethical, or religious, our co-operation can be only for the one object of securing peace. Once that aim has been achieved, there will be a parting of the ways and we must again travel along different roads unless humanity and reason cause us to unite once more on some other single issue.

BEDFORD

Cairnsmore, Newton Stewart,  
Wigtownshire.

## Appeal to the Pope

Referring to the competition in Peace News, "How to End War," is the PPU proposing to act on the prize-winner's suggestion and to approach the Pope, if, or when, this is possible?

No doubt the other pacifist organizations would co-operate and it would be a positive response on our part to the Pope's repeated appeals on behalf of peace. I have understood from Catholics that such a declaration must have a fairly strong backing within the Church itself, and so perhaps it is not likely that it would come now, but pacifists here would have been united in trying to achieve something, and it would, at least help to bring a general declaration by the Churches against war a little nearer.

I feel if the suggestion is considered a good one, it should be acted upon.

P. M. HAYES

42 Stanley Hill, Amersham.

## William Saroyan

With reference to the article by Gabriel Seal on William Saroyan (PN, Oct. 22), I would like to point out that however commendable to pacifists, anarchists and real lovers of freedom the pre-war theories of this author may be, they conflict with his more recent works—particularly the film, "The Human Comedy" (nationalistic war propaganda) of which he wrote the script, and the play, "The Time of Your Life," in which he advises killing if necessary and forgetting. These changed viewpoints are compatible with the fact that he has been conscripted for the United States Army and is now, I believe, serving as a private.

DRURY REES

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## A Mass-Production Future For Britain?

Mr. Donald Nelson, chairman of the US War Production Board, was reported in the London Star last week as saying, in an interview cabled from Washington: "If you can find markets for standard products in other countries instead of making specialized articles for each country, I can see Britain as a successful mass-producing country on a big scale. Certainly as far as her own population's requirements are concerned. I think the principles of mass-production will stick."

Will that be a good thing for the people of Britain or not? Readers of Peace News here continue their discussion on the spiritual and social effects of industrialization.

THE point about Wilfred Wellock's critic (Article, Nov. 12) was that he wanted to build his own house, and he had (presumably) another house to provide him with shelter while he thus amused himself. If he were without a house, I have no doubt that he would gladly have applied to the nearest estate agent and taken, if necessary, a "pill-box." After the war, he will probably thank his stars that pre-fabricated mass-produced houses will be available to mitigate the horrors of what will probably be the worst housing crisis in history.

Whilst I agree with R. O'Malley (Nov. 5) on the "incomprehensible vastness of the industrial unit," I doubt whether the crofter has any more concern for the miner than his industrialized brother has for the Malayan tin-worker. Furthermore, I suggest that a good deal of agricultural work is no less "insulting" than Underground driving.

The fact is that we are still in a world of scarcity. As supply has increased, so have our desires multiplied. They are for books as well as football-pools; art as well as the cinema (the machine has brought all of these within everybody's reach). Whether or not we become dehumanized by the machine, is simply a question of how we manage our economic system, and what social steps we take to prevent "dehumanization." There is, for example, nothing to prevent us making things, just because Woolworth's is round the corner. The Board of Education realizes that, even if the PPU doesn't. And, speaking personally, I believe I should become much more dehumanized if I had to make my own clothes and grow my own food—which would probably take me 16 hours a day. And I certainly shouldn't have time to attend my group meetings—which would still be necessary, for there is no reason to believe that the abolition of mechanization would abolish war. I believe there were wars—less frightful, but even more irresponsible—before the Industrial Revolution.

A. EDEN-GREEN

3 Orchard Drive, Blackheath, S.E.3.

While State-planners have, undoubtedly, failed to recognize the debasement of human values caused by mass-production methods, Wilfred Wellock seems to have overlooked the fact that to renounce deliberately the possibility of immense material wealth for the sake of spiritual well-being requires a vision and a philosophy of life which could not be created in this country within generations.

Even if mass-production could be stopped it is very unlikely that in a large community every person could be given a job which he would take joy in doing. But a man could do

an industrial job without debasement and probably with some satisfaction provided that:

1. He knew that he was serving the community and not increasing the profits of a private owner;

2. Industry was decentralized into units small enough for real democratic control; that is, the production of the unit would be a co-operative responsibility of the whole staff working as a team;

3. Over-specialization was avoided and ample opportunity given for varying individual work;

4. Adequate leisure was provided.

It is not justifiable for Wilfred Wellock to assume that all workers would wish to spend their leisure on extra beer and days in bed, nor for Frederick Lohr to equate leisure with idleness. A man who can paint a picture in his leisure for the joy of it is not spiritually or morally inferior to the man whose joy comes through his job of building houses. And surely the task of educating people to spend their leisure creatively is not more difficult than that of educating them into a renunciation of industrial mass-production.

MAURICE BUTCHER

338 Billing Rd. East, Northampton.

The article by John Bough in your Oct. 29 issue was refreshing to me but it must surely be otherwise to the majority of "pacifist" social reformers. He actually dares to suggest that we ought to have some "study and analysis of basic economic problems which will make it possible to lay down with a fair measure of agreement a rough draft of a social programme embodying the principles which we claim to have found."

"Agreement" is the word I like, and as a beginning I suggest that pacifists study the method advocated for many years by Percy Wallis, F.R.E.S., F.S.S. That it has been rejected by eminent economists and politicians on the grounds that "it isn't practical politics," that "the workers would never agree to it," or that "the employers would never agree to it," and that it neither involves killing nor "liquidation," might appeal to John Bough and a few other pacifists.

It truly wasn't practical politics once, any more than pacifism was, but it may be now. Actually it has been tried by at least one firm since 1935, with results agreeable to both sides, and a reduction of unemployment.

Briefly it involves the agreement between employers and employees that their respective shares in the goods or services they produce together shall be in a certain proportion. If "prices"—the money measure of those goods or services—go up, or down, the amounts received by each will be larger or smaller, but always in the agreed proportion.

Naturally plenty of doubts and questions will arise in the minds of any who have thought at all about prices and wages, and I must not take up your space to go into details here, but to anyone interested I will gladly send full particulars.

As a life-long pacifist I am concentrating on the propagation of this one idea before anything else, for I am sure that if adopted it would bring about peace in industry and between nations more surely than any other one reform.

E. SYMES BOND

107 Oundle Rd., Thrapston, nr. Kettering.

## Future of the P.P.U.

LACK of opportunity for reading PN is responsible for the tardiness of these comments on the "House Column" of the Oct. 29 issue (under the above heading).

To me, this anxiety for the future membership of the PPU ("what of the children from whose ranks in future we should draw?") betrays a fundamental misunderstanding of the nature of pacifism. As I see it, the cardinal difference between pacifism and (for example) Communism is that whereas the latter can be pretty effectively understood by any normally intelligent schoolboy, pacifism is something one very definitely grows to understand. It was not only with war-time conscription in mind that the qualifying age for signing the Pledge was fixed at 18. Pacifism, brotherly love, and the question of taking human life are matters which presuppose a certain depth of consciousness in the thinker, far deeper than that needed for the problems of Marxism and dialectical materialism, and it is asking for an undesirable type of precociousness—in fact it is unfair—to ask young persons under the age of 18 to give much serious thought to such questions. Thank God, most of them spend their spare time on better youthful activities—e.g., dances and sport.

If the question is seriously asked: Where are the future members of the PPU coming from? let us give a plain answer: chiefly from the fighting forces and organizations like the A.T.C. Those are the places where the young folk are thinking out their pacifism, and they're not bad places for the job. I've had some Woodcrafting and I think it's calculated to drive the ordinary rough-and-tumble youngster into the Army. For heaven's sake don't let us try and convert the young. Leave them alone to be themselves—as they will be in spite of the A.T.C. and its manifold attractions; have faith in their inherent good sense; and leave them to do things in their own good time—because anyone else's time is utterly bad. The last thing we want to see is the PPU recruiting for its own equivalent of the Young Communists' League: the P.P.U. Ugend. And we know very well how so many schoolboy Communists react when a few years have rolled by; the Universities bulge with Communist Etonian freshmen.

No; our duty in this respect is plain—as it is for every parent—Don't muck about with the young. Hand out what you like to teachers, "educationists," and parents, you can't give 'em too much—anyway they'll soon be back if you do; but hands off the youngsters. Pacifism is strong meat for babes; and if we find the babes lapping it up with their mothers' milk, then we can be sure that it's either pretty milk-and-water pacifism, or else they won't really find their true selves until they cut free from this unimagined and unexperienced pacifism—in other words, until the lad has cut the apron strings and gone to the war with his pals.

A PPU youth "drive" will ultimately get few new members of any quality, while its tendency will be to drive the really good people nearer the Recruiting Office. Let's do a bit of sincere remembering: if anybody had done much earnest talking to me on the subject of pacifism before this war, well, I don't know, but I've got some good friends in the R.A.F. And remember, it is in that body that the hardest thinking about pacifism is going on.

PIERS PLOWMAN

Greenlawn (Market Hill), Royston, Herts.

THE basis of the Peace Pledge Union is the following pledge which is signed by each member:

I RENOUNCE WAR AND I WILL NEVER SUPPORT OR SANCTION ANOTHER.  
The address to which new signatures of the pledge should be sent, and from which further particulars may be obtained is:

★ PPU HEADQUARTERS. ★

Dick Sheppard House, Endsleigh St., W.C.1.

## P.S.B. NOTES

THE PSB Rest House in Chelsea has, since the early days of the war, been giving hospitality and friendship to large numbers of pacifists who have been in need of a temporary home or a period of relaxation. It has been possible to do this largely owing to the kindness of the owner of the house—a non-pacifist—who has let us have it rent free, believing that there was good work to be done along these lines. Unfortunately, this work has had to cease, for the house is without wardens.

Everyone will know how difficult it is to find people with a real concern for such service who are not already tied up in other useful activities. However, we should like to hear from any groups or individuals who may know of either a married couple or two women friends who would be interested in running the house for us. There is not really enough accommodation for a couple with a family.

If anyone interested will get into touch with me, I shall be very glad to give them full details of conditions, etc.

A number of COs have recently been to see us who have had to leave land work through ill health and are now anxious to find clerical work in food distribution. We are able to give them some help in this direction, but if anyone knows of any jobs of this sort, particularly in London, it would be very helpful if they would pass the details on to us.

We get quite a lot of inquiries from people who want permanent digs or bed and breakfast for a short time. These are cases which don't come within the scope of the Rest House, and although we have one or two addresses of sympathetic boarding house keepers we should be glad to know of more. It would also be useful to us to hear of furnished and unfurnished rooms and flats in London.

A particular request recently has been for accommodation in Ealing for a man of 73 who is shortly coming out of hospital. His means are rather restricted and he could not afford to pay more than 30s. a week.

Nearly everyone in the pacifist movement will know of the excellent work which has been done over the last three years by COs working on medical experiments in Sheffield. Men have submitted themselves to innumerable inoculations and tests, have contracted scabies, have lived on lifeboat rations, and have taken vitamin deficiency diets.

They are shortly to begin new work on malaria and shock, and it is probable that more full-time workers, who are prepared to allow themselves to become "guinea-pigs", will be required. If those who would be free to take up this work would like to get into touch with me I will tell them all I can about it and arrange for them to meet the doctor in charge.

It is also possible that in the near future we may issue an appeal for part-time volunteers for these new experiments which would be conducted in the same way as the jaundice experiments at the beginning of this year.

In common with nearly every other body doing social and relief work, Pacifist Service Units are badly in need of new full-time members. They are anxious to find men or women who feel a real vocation for social service, particularly family case-work. The units in Cardiff, London, Manchester, and Liverpool are all short-handed; I shall be pleased to pass on to them applications from any of these areas.

Another body—the International Commission for War Refugees—whose special concern is the welfare of refugee children, is crying out for women helpers both on the domestic side and in the nurseries. Any women who are wondering how they may best express the positive side of their pacifism and who have a love of children might well consider taking up this sort of work.

Jack Carruthers

food-relief news up-to-date★  
Will America Save the Hungry?

an essential supplement to  
**'THE GOVERNMENT'S CASE'**  
which dealt with the British official view

by ROY WALKER  
Each 4d. (postage 1d.)

also: **WORLD OF PLENTY**

Leaflet for use in connection with film:  
10s. per 1,000, plus postage

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6 Endsleigh Street, W.C.1



## "BAN PEACE MEETING"

ADVERTISEMENTS on Cardiff buses for a "peace by negotiation" public meeting arranged by the local PPU group not only made the meeting widely known, but caused some controversy in South Wales newspapers. The South Wales Echo went so far as to say: "Not only

### Kirkcaldy By-Election

(Continued from page 1)

is Christians who must become again its fosterparents NOW by exercising their vote in the light of their world-inclusive faith."

Henry Hilditch, speaking at a meeting in Kirkcaldy last week, said that he stood for socialism now.

He would have no excuse for opposing Labour if the present policy of "unconditional surrender" meant only a year or two's delay in the introduction of socialism. But the post-war world was already being shaped; and shaped by a Government concerned to preserve the status quo.

Equally, "unconditional surrender" spelt disaster for the peoples of Europe. Only by stating terms which would guarantee a democratic future for the European countries could those forces be harnessed which were working for the overthrow of fascism and dictatorship.

Meetings have now been held covering the whole constituency, some of them badly attended and reflecting an apathy with which the Scottish Nationalist candidate has also had to contend. It is not merely lack of interest, however, but overtime, fireguard duties, and lectures which make it very difficult to secure a representative attendance of citizens.

Although the weather does not favour open-air meetings, they clearly offer a better opportunity of making contact with workers and shoppers, and a full programme has been arranged. In addition, the central committee rooms in the main street of Kirkcaldy provide an opportunity for people to put individual questions, and an attractive window display arouses considerable interest among passers-by. Offers of help and gifts of money for the campaign should be sent to Donald Port, Central Committee Rooms, 71 High St., Kirkcaldy, Fife.

## C.O. TEACHERS: MINISTRY STATEMENT

THE Ministry of Labour has replied to a strong protest made by the Friends' Guild of Teachers, concerning the statement (on Sep. 23) by Judge Hargreaves, chairman of the London local tribunal, that "We have always taken the view that it is not in the national interest for conscientious objectors to be teachers of the young." The Guild deprecated a general statement by a tribunal on a controversial matter of this kind.

In its reply, the Ministry states that the National Service Acts gave tribunals complete discretion to specify the work to be undertaken as a condition of registration. The tribunals are independent statutory bodies, and the Ministry has no power to instruct them as to the terms of their orders; each case is decided on its merits. The Ministry added that the London local tribunal had, in appropriate cases, specified teaching as a condition of exemption.

### "INFIDELS"?

Major E. C. Amos, head master of the Welshpool county intermediate school, asked the governors of the school at their meeting on Nov. 19 whether they would object if he interviewed a CO who was an applicant for an assistant master's post. The Manchester Guardian (London Edition) reported the following discussion at the meeting:

"The Rev. Egwyn Roberts: If he is otherwise suitable the fact that he is a conscientious objector has nothing to do with it."

"Alderman P.C. Black (who is chairman of the county education committee): We are out for the best teacher. It is not right to devour (sic) an applicant."

"Mrs. J. H. Davies: Irrespective of what he is?"

"Alderman Black: We do not want an atheist or an infidel."

"Dr. R. D. Thomas: Does not being a conscientious objector come within the same category? Such persons have an influence on the children."

The matter was left to the head master without a vote being taken.

### ACCORDIONS

We require all makes of Accordions, any condition. Send us your instruments or write giving us full particulars of same.

THE ACCORDION SHOP (Est. 1925),  
10 Winchester Road, N.W.3.  
Phone PRI. 2311.

## -but 300 attended!

should the advertisement be withdrawn at once, but the proposed meeting should be banned."

But the meeting was duly held on Nov. 13 and was very well attended—by "fewer than 300 people," as the Western Mail put it. The same report admitted that as soon as the chairman, the Rev. J. Penry Thomas, opened the meeting, "Communists began to fire questions from all parts of the hall, and objected both to the subject to be discussed and to the manner of procedure."

"I have been preaching the gospel of reconciliation for forty years," said Mr. Thomas, "and I refuse to put it in cold storage for the duration of the bidding of press or parliament." He quoted Capt. Liddell Hart's dictum, "The idea of a complete and overwhelming victory is the greatest folly on earth."

The speakers, Frank Hancock and Dr. A. D. Belden, were able to give their speeches with very little interruption, and a number of policemen who were present were not needed.

The meeting had also been advertised by a poster parade of about a dozen people shortly before it started.

Non-pacifists were also among the 130 people who attended a "peace by negotiation" public meeting held in the Lecture Hall of the News Theatre, Pilgrim St., Newcastle-on-Tyne, on Nov. 14—the first of a monthly series, in which the next will be held on Dec. 12.

The speaker, Stuart Morris, pointed out that even if the war finished soon the Negotiated Peace Campaign would be worth while as it would do something to influence the peace that followed. He also pointed out the debasement of humanity that the war entailed. There were a fair number of questions after the speech.

A public meeting on negotiated peace, arranged by the Muswell Hill and Highgate PPU group, will be held in the Co-operative Hall, Archway Rd., Highgate, on Dec. 11 at 3 p.m., when the speaker will be Minnie Pallister and the chairman the Rev. R. H. Le Messurier.

**CHARGES:** 2d. per word, minimum 2s. 6d. (Box No. 6d. extra). Reductions on 6 or more insertions.

**CASH** must accompany copy, except for series bookings.

**LATEST TIME** for copy to be received **MONDAY**. Please type copy separately from your letter.

### ACCOMMODATION

**CAN ANYONE** help pacifist couple, three children, find small house or cottage, etc.? Any locality. Need desperate. Savage, Dry Drayton, Cambs.

**C.O. AND WIFE** require cottage, flat, furnished or unfurnished rooms, eastern Leeds. Moore, 55 Tennyson Av., Mexborough.

**DERBYSHIRE HILLS.** Food Reform Vegetarian Guest House for happy holidays or restful recuperation; all modern comforts. A. and K. S. Ludlow, The Briars, Crich, Matlock (Station: Ambergate; Tel Ambergate 44).

**FOR ALL** properties to be let or sold in N.W. London and Districts, apply to McCraith and Brooks, Auctioneers and Surveyors, 44 Market Place, N.W.11. (Speedwell 9888.5 lines), who will give special attention to the requirements of pacifists.

**LAKE DISTRICT.** Beck Allans, Grasmere, attractive vegetarian Guest House for restful or strenuous holidays. Open all year. Phone Grasmere 129.

**PACIFIST FAMILY** require house with all convenience and acre or two of garden with fruit trees, to rent or buy on mortgage. Midlands or South. Edwards, Church St., Helmdon, Northants.

**WYE VALLEY** (and Forest of Dean). Guest house in own parkland 150 acres. Very tranquil. Mild district. Delightful walking centre. From £3. "Lindors," St. Briavels, Glos.

**YOUNG PACIFIST COUPLE** urgently need house or flat near Uxbridge. Oliver, 69 Castle Rd., Northolt, Middlesex.

### EDUCATIONAL

**FIND RECREATION** and new power to serve through speaking and writing. Correspondence (also visit) lessons 5s. classes 1s. 6d. Dorothy Matthews, B.A., 32 Primrose Hill Rd., London, N.W.3.

### FOR SALE & WANTED

**COMMUNITY**, compelled to furnish, urgently requires offers of good sound furniture at reasonable price. Hollingthorpe Community, Chapelthorpe, Wakefield.

**LAMB BRAND** Typewriter Ribbons. Cleanest, longest, 3s. 6d. each, postage paid; 10s. three; 18s. 6d. six. Name models, colours, Peace News, Hardmans, 15 Prospect Place, Preston.

**P.P.U.** West Midlands Area, Xmas Cards: design by Thos. Pitfield, 4 peace quotations or blank. 3d. each. 3s. doz., from W. Gladwin, 36 Holloway Head, Birmingham 1.

### LITERATURE, &c.

**CHRIST IS COMING.** Paradise to be restored on earth. Read "God's Picture Book," 3d., from Secretary, Prophetic League, 21 Poplar Grove, New Malden, Surrey.

**CHURCHILL AND RUSSIA.** Read "Bolshevik Bogey in Britain," by Emrys Hughes, Editor of Forward. 80 pages, facts, figures, quotations. Post free 1s. 3d. from Forward, 26 Civic St., Glasgow C.4.

**GIFT FOR C.O.s** in prison. "How Green Was My Valley." Relatives write Marshall, 21 Wheatlands Drive, Bradford, Yorks.

**BOOKS LOANED** to C.O.s on land, etc.; without obligation. Write for list Marshall as above.

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## U.S. Opinion Backs Food Relief

IN the Debate on the Adjournment on Nov. 10 (reported last week), Mr. W. J. Brown referred to the Government's policy in maintaining the blockade on foodstuffs as making "half Europe ashamed of us, and half of us ashamed of ourselves." That sense of shame is likely to be deepened by the statements made before the Senate Foreign Affairs Sub-Committee by Dr. Howard Kershner, who was Director of Relief in Europe for the American Society of Friends from 1939 to 1942.

Speaking in support of a Senate Resolution for the immediate relief of the occupied countries of Europe, Dr. Kershner is reported to have said that "if the democratic peoples of Europe perish and the Germans alone have the health to reconstruct Europe after the war, the British Government will bear responsibility." He spoke of "several instances in which the British Government opposed the feeding of starving children when a plan involved no movement of food through the blockade," and mentioned the case in which he brought 350 tons of powdered milk to Switzerland in November, 1941, when he was engaged on relief work in Unoccupied France. Due to opposition apparently emanating from the British Embassy in Washington, he said, the US Treasury did not grant a licence to pay for it, and, as a consequence, the milk went to Germany instead of to starving babies in France.

Earlier in the hearing, ex-President Herbert Hoover stated that 100,000 to 150,000 tons of food per month to the

"stricken and hungry countries where the need is now most acute" could be a salvation. "We should direct our efforts especially to the children in occupied countries," he continued, "since it has been proven that adults can live for greater periods on breadstuffs alone. Children, on the other hand, need a larger quantity of meats and fats."

The full reports of the hearing are not yet available, but we hope to give further extracts in the near future. In the meantime, attention should be drawn to a new pamphlet, "Will America Save the Hungry?" (4d.) by Roy Walker, in which are summarized the main trends of American opinion on the subject of immediate food relief up to the opening of the hearing. It provides a factual background which is essential to an understanding of current developments.

At the present moment, a great deal of attention is focussed on the UNRRA Conference at Atlantic City. The problem of immediate relief has not yet been discussed there, although the representatives of the occupied countries may insist on its being given a place on the agenda. Staggering figures have been given of the quantities of relief supplies that will be needed after the war, and hints have been dropped that they will not easily be found. It is therefore important to emphasize that one ton of foodstuffs now will be worth many tons in a year's time.

Dr. Kershner has made it clear that his remarks were not intended as an indictment of the British people. He believes that they are in favour of immediate relief, and that the responsibility attaches to "one, or a few" men only. But the British people are ultimately responsible for the behaviour of their Government and must not be content merely to be ashamed of its policy.

### "THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER"

The reprint of the pamphlet with the above title—originally published in the PN series in October—is now almost exhausted. Unless a further big demand for copies is shown it is very unlikely that there will be a second reprint.

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

N.B. Owing to space difficulties, we reserve the right to hold over advertisements and to limit the frequency of continuing advertisements.

### LITERATURE, &c. (Cont.)

**IDEAL CHRISTMAS GIFT** for Humanitarians: "The Stammer of the Skies: a Bible for Animal Lovers." Compiled by Will Hayes from the Scriptures and folk-lore of all peoples. Beautifully illustrated. Boards 5s., paper 2s. 6d., postage 6d. The Order of the Great Companions, Hertha's Chapel, Meopham Green, Kent.

**QUAKERISM.** Information and literature respecting the Faith and Practice of the Religious Society of Friends, free on application to the Friends' Home Service Committee, Friends' House, Euston Rd., London, N.W.1.

### MEETINGS, &c.

**BROMLEY**, High St., Meetings on Indian Freedom, Nov. 13; Negotiated Peace, Nov. 27 and Dec. 11; and Food Relief, Jan. 1.

**COVENTRY P.P.U.** holds Rally, St. Thomas' Hall, Albany Rd., Sat., Dec. 11, 6.30 p.m. Speakers from all peace organizations. All invited.

**EDUCATION FOR PEACE.** Conference for teachers, youth club leaders, Sunday school teachers, 1 Endsleigh St., W.C.1, 6.30 on Dec. 2. **LANCELOT HOBGEN** on "Language and World Order." Fri., Dec. 3, at 1.10 p.m., Kingsway Hall, W.C.2. Admission free. **LEYTON TOWN HALL**, Sun., Dec. 5, 3 p.m., "Socialists Reply to Vansittart." Speakers: R. Sorensen, M.P., Fenner Brockway, W. Cove, M.P. Chair: E. C. Redhead.

**MANCHESTER**, Sun., Nov. 28, 3 p.m., "Only Socialism Can Win the Peace." James Maxton, M.P., Bob Edwards, I.L.P. Nat. Chairman. Chairman: Fred Barton, Lanes. Organizer. Downing Street Co-operative Hall. **WALTHAMSTOW SOCIALIST FORUM**, Thurs., Dec. 2, 7.45 p.m., at Labour Rooms, 342 Hoe St., Walthamstow. John McNair, General Sec., I.L.P., on "A Socialist Looks at Amgot." Meetings on 1st and 3rd Thursdays.

### PERSONAL

**CONTACT CORRESPONDENCE CLUB.** A satisfactory medium for those desiring congenial pen-friendships. Particulars, stamp, Secy., PN, 19 Ty Fry Gardens, Rumney, Cardiff.

**JOIN Victory Correspondence Club, 34 Honeywell Rd., S.W.11, for congenial pen-friendships. Stamp.**

**NEEDY C.O.s**, requiring help in clothing for their children, please write, in strictest confidence, to Walton, Station Rd., West Hagley, Worcs.

**SEPT. 25.** Sincere thanks to all those friends who sent me their good wishes for this day. Piers Plowman.

**THE DICK SHEPPARD CLUB** for Paddington's poor asks your generosity in sending toys or clothes for children and comforts of all kinds for old age pensioners. Help us to make this the best Christmas yet! Gifts should be sent to the Warden, 254 Harrow Rd., London, W.2, not later than Dec. 17.

### SITUATIONS VACANT

**C.O.**, married, wanted on smallholding. Furnished accommodation. Wife part-time housework. "Claremont," Hatfield Heath, Bishops Stortford.

**COOK REQUIRED** at country hostel for refugee schoolchildren. Post would suit refugee woman with children school age. Good salary. Apply: International Commission for War Refugees, 67 Brook Street, London, W.1.

**WHEN CORRESPONDING** with PN about an advertisement, quote its first words, classification and date.

**DISPLAYED Advertisements.** MAXIMUM space allowed: Three column-inches. **LATEST TIME** for copy first post Friday.

### SITUATIONS VACANT (Cont.)

**INSTRUCTOR** attendant for small number of retarded youths, for general personal attendance and supervision, and elementary school work and handicrafts. Post could be offered to wife, if domesticated and good needlewoman. Larkfield Hall, Maidstone.

**MARKET GARDENING.** Young man required as pupil and help. Employer a C.O. Good home and pleasant surroundings. County of Somerset. Full board and lodging with small weekly allowance for general expenses. Box 174 PN 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4.

**TEACHER**, preferably General Science, personality appealing lively children, for interesting varied work co-ed school giving scope free and individual methods but little free time. Share work communal life with young keen staff. Photo, Freemount, Becton, Hereford.

**THE DICK SHEPPARD SOCIAL SERVICE CLUB**, 254, Harrow Rd., W.2, will shortly have a vacancy for male C.O. to learn cooking in its canteen. Also vacancy for more general service. Keep and 15s. per week. Write giving full details to Warden.

**VACANCIES** on job in Shropshire for C.O.s with forestry exemption. Light work, good conditions and pay, congenial company. Box 187, PN, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4.

**VACANCY** for man in market gardening community. Permanent or temporary. Gloucester Land Scheme, Hemmeston, Gloucester.

**WANTED**, companion-help for elderly bank officer's widow; small comfortable home; 80s. a week. Pratt, Newlands, Princes Risborough, Bucks.

**WANTED**, DOMESTIC helpers and lady gardener, Hurtwood School, Penslake, Guildford, Abinger 119.

**WANTED**, Girl to help domestically and share community life. Opportunity to weave. Vegetarian household of eight. Box 188, PN, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4.

**WANTED**, HOUSEKEEPER (must be vegetarian); child welcome. Sewell, Ashcroft, Millford Rd., Sidmouth.

**WANTED IMMEDIATELY** for at least three months (perhaps indefinitely), experienced handman, who must be first-class driver for large child-refugee hostel, Gloucestershire. Apply International Commission, 67 Brook St., London, W.1.

**WANTED**, TEMPORARILY, experienced woman to help with vegetable garden and 2 cows. Mrs. Lelacheur, Rocky Lane, nr. Henley-on-Thames.

### SITUATIONS & WORK WANTED

**ACCOUNTANT C.O.** has two/three days free each week. Taxation, audits, costing, etc. Box 185 PN, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4.

**C.O.**, 22, experienced cook, requires post as hostel warden or cook-caterer. Able to handle food office returns. Box 189, PN, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4.

**MARRIED C.O.** requires market-garden/farm work, also cottage. Strong, willing and with some experience. Box 186, PN, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4.

### MISCELLANEOUS

**INSTITUTE PSYCHOLOGY**, Kensington: Lectures every Tuesday 7 p.m. Philosophy, genuine social introductions, Consultations all problems. Western 8935.

**REG. G. BAILEY, M.S.F., N.C.P.**, member of British Health Freedom League, Osteopath and Naturopath, ex-Maidstone College Graduate C.O. Natural treatment of disease. Consultations by appointment, 134 Hoppers Rd., Winchmore Hill, N.21. Palmers Green 7868.